United Nations A/55/179

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 July 2000
English
Original: English/French

Fifty-fifth session
Item 166 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General**

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–6	2
II.	Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism	7–91	3
	A. Information received from Member States	7–81	3
	B. Information received from international organizations	82–91	12
III.	International legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism	92–93	14
	A. Status of international conventions pertaining to international terrorism	92	14
	B. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996	93	24
IV.	Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism	94–101	24
V.	Publication of a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations	102–104	25

Tables

1. Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism ... 15
2. Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism ... 16

* A/55/150.

** The present report contains responses as of 30 June 2000. Submissions received shortly after that date were also included.

00-55825 (E) 050900 110900

I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53 of 11 December 1995, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism[1] and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.[2]

2. In paragraph 10 of the Declaration, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:

> "(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;
>
> "(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;
>
> "(c) An analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of this matter that have not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;
>
> "(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism."

3. By a note dated 3 February 2000, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit information on the implementation of the Declaration under paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) thereof by 31 May 2000. By a letter dated 4 February 2000, relevant specialized agencies and other organizations were also invited to submit information or other relevant material on the implementation of the Declaration, pursuant to its paragraphs 10 (a) and (d), by 31 May 2000.

4. As at 10 July 2000, replies had been received from Azerbaijan, Belarus, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uruguay, and from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Council of Europe, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), as well as from the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the United Nations Secretariat.

5. Sections II, III and IV of the present report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on materials transmitted by Governments and the international organizations and other bodies mentioned in paragraph 4 above. Section V deals with the matter of publishing a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

6. With respect to subparagraph 10 (c) of the Declaration, the present report does not contain an analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, since such a review was included in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (A/51/336, paras. 6-36). Several suggestions for possible further action contained in that review are being acted upon through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, as discussed in section III.B below.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States*

7. **Azerbaijan** provided the text of a bill on the suppression of terrorism entitled "Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Combating Terrorism".[3]

8. **Belarus** provided information on the multilateral and regional instruments relating to international terrorism to which it is a party.[4] It also indicated that it was currently completing its internal procedures for the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. In addition, Belarus supplied a list of the relevant bilateral agreements which are either in force or being drafted.[5]

9. As regards the suppression of international terrorism, Belarus reported that its relevant legislation would include:

- Decree No. 21 of the President of Belarus of 21 October 1997 on urgent measures to combat terrorism and other particularly dangerous violent crimes;
- Criminal Code of Belarus of 29 December 1960;
- Decree No. 264 of the President of Belarus of 11 May 1999 on the State programme for strengthening measures to combat crime (1999-2000).

10. Belarus noted that, in comparison with its existing Criminal Code of 29 December 1960, which provides for prosecution for particularly dangerous crimes against the State, such as terrorist acts (article 63), terrorist acts against representatives of foreign States (article 64) and incitement to overthrow or alter the constitutional system of Belarus or to commit particularly dangerous crimes against the State (article 67), the Criminal Code adopted on 9 July 1999 significantly broadens and provides greater detail on the elements of crimes in this area. The Criminal Code has not yet taken effect owing to the need to adopt a special law for its entry into force.

11. Furthermore, Belarus provided the text of the relevant provisions of chapter 17 of its Criminal Code of 9 July 1999 dealing with "Crimes against peace, human security and war crimes".[6]

12. Belarus also indicated that during the period from 1 January 1995 to 1 January 2000, no criminal cases involving crimes referred to in article 64 of the Criminal Code entitled "Terrorist acts against representatives of foreign States" were considered by its courts.

13. No information on matters relating to the implementation of the legislation for the suppression of international terrorism was provided by Belarus.

14. **El Salvador** supplied information concerning the anti-terrorism conventions to which it is a party.[7] It noted that the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America of 15 December 1995 also contains a reference to the suppression of terrorism in article 1, paragraph 2, article 8, article 11, paragraph (b), and article 18, paragraph 1. Furthermore, El Salvador provided the text of the provisions of its Penal Code dealing with the suppression of terrorism.[8]

15. **Finland** reported that it had no specific legislation regarding suppression of terrorism. Most provisions related to the suppression of terrorism are included in the Penal Code of Finland. Prior to the ratification of the international conventions relating to terrorism, corresponding adjustments had been made in the relevant national laws and regulations. Furthermore, in accordance with the Finnish legal system, all international agreements binding Finland are incorporated into domestic legislation through an appropriate legislative measure.

16. Provisions related to terrorism can be found in chapter 34 of the Penal Code on offences causing general danger, which includes provisions on criminal mischief, criminal traffic mischief, nuclear device offence, preparation of offences causing general danger, false alarm and hijacking. Attempts are punishable in all these offences. The general rules of the criminal process apply in these offences. Chapter 25 on offences against liberty also covers acts, such as threat and coercion, that are related to acts of terrorism.

* Information on the participation of States in multilateral agreements relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented separately in sect. III.A.

Corporate criminal liability is provided for in a detailed manner in chapter 9 of the Code.

17. Provisions on extradition in a case where a person is suspected, prosecuted or convicted for an act punishable in a foreign country are provided for in the Extradition Act (1970/456). Extradition between Finland and the other Nordic countries is governed by specific legislation.

18. Money laundering is an offence under the Penal Code, chapter 32, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2. Prevention of money laundering is governed by the Act on Preventing and Clearing Money Laundering, which is based on European Economic Community Directive 91/308/EEC and recommendations of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).

19. Furthermore, Finland provided information on the multilateral conventions relating to international terrorism to which it is a party[9] and also indicated that it was in the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

20. **France** provided information on the multilateral treaties which it had signed or ratified.[10]

21. As regards its legislation, France indicated that terrorism was defined therein as "an individual or collective attempt to disrupt public order to a serious extent by means of intimidation or terror", but criminal law defines terrorist acts using a combination of two criteria.

22. First of all, there must be a crime or ordinary offence covered by the Penal Code. The crimes and offences concerned are limited to those established in a list contained in the Penal Code. This list, which was completed in 1994 (the new Penal Code) and updated in 1996, now includes:

- Deliberate attempts to kill or injure; abduction and confinement; or hijacking of an aircraft, vessel or any other means of transport;
- Theft, extortion, wilful destruction, vandalism and certain computer crimes;
- Offences involving combat forces and associations that have been dissolved;
- Production or possession of lethal mechanisms or devices or of explosives (this definition has been extended to include biological or toxin-based weapons); and
- Concealment of commission of the above-mentioned offences.

Second, such crimes or offences must be connected with an individual or collective attempt to disrupt public order to a serious extent by means of intimidation or terror.

23. France has also stated that the above-mentioned offences are characterized as terrorist acts and that they are separate offences under the new Penal Code which are penalized more severely. These offences are subject to a special procedural regime, under which:

- All prosecutions, criminal investigations and sentencing are carried out by the Paris Court of Major Jurisdiction (Central Anti-Terrorism Desk of the Paris Prosecutor's Office);
- The maximum period that a person may be held in police custody has been extended to four days;
- Searches may be conducted at night under a special regime;
- The length of time that a person may be held in police custody without access to a lawyer has been extended to 72 hours;
- Terrorist offences are tried before a special court of assize, made up of professional magistrates (Act of 16 December 1992); and
- Special provisions have been established for those who "repent" (penalties are waived if a terrorist has a change of heart, thereby preventing a terrorist act, and are halved if a terrorist helps to foil a criminal plot or prevents the loss of human life).

24. In addition, France has reported that the following acts are specifically defined as crimes:

- Since 1994, ecological terrorism (introduction of a substance hazardous to humans, animals or the environment into the atmosphere, soil, subsoil or water, including the territorial sea);
- Since 1996, association by terrorist criminals (membership in an existing group or entry into an agreement in order to plan any of the above-

mentioned terrorist acts, followed by one or more actions carried out for that purpose).

25. Thus, there has been considerable change in French legislation; in 1986, the lawmakers had established only procedural consequences for terrorism associated with commission of the crimes and offences defined as such by law (specific rules of procedure enumerated in section 706, article 716 ff. of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The new Penal Code of 1994 establishes that acts of terrorism are separate offences and are subject to more severe penalties. Subsequently, several related acts have been issued:

- The Act of 8 February 1995, which extends and harmonizes the time limits for the public right of action and for punishment in respect of serious offences (30 years) and in respect of ordinary offences (20 years);
- The Act of 22 July 1996, which essentially completes the list of offences defined as acts of terrorism by establishing the specific offence of association by terrorist criminals; and
- The Act of 30 December 1996, which permits searches to be conducted at night under certain conditions.

26. **Georgia** reported that during the last decade, after regaining its independence, it had had to face the problem of terrorism, in particular of international terrorism, and suffer the consequences of this most dangerous crime. Two assassination attempts on the President of Georgia had been perpetuated by terrorists. Several politicians and public figures had fallen victims to terrorist acts.

27. In the early 1990s two internal conflicts, in the Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, had been accompanied by an increased number of terrorist acts. In that regard Georgia stressed that special note should be taken of the conflict in Abkhazia, one of the autonomous republics of Georgia. Georgia further explained that an Abkhaz aggressive separatist regime supported by certain forces of the Russian Federation and foreign mercenaries had seized the whole territory of Abkhazia, forcing the Government troops to withdraw from the region. The seizure of the territory was accompanied by the systematic extermination of the Georgian civilian population.

28. Georgia pointed out that the facts of gross violations by the Abkhaz side of fundamental principles of international law and human rights had been given in the report submitted to the Secretary-General on 16 April 1997.[11] The grave violations of human rights by the Abkhaz separatists had been accompanied by terrorist acts. The separatists had been distributing houses, plots of land and apartments belonging to Georgians as a reward to persons and mercenaries who had taken part in the armed conflict, as well as to foreign citizens willing to reside permanently in Abkhazia. Consequently, this province of Georgia had become a propitious ground for various criminals, including terrorists who had been thronging there from various countries. They were ready to "defend ideals of independent Abkhazia" in exchange for being harboured from justice and receiving real estate property belonging to ethnic Georgians. Georgia further noted that that proved that the existence of territories controlled by non-State actors and regimes deliberately violating essential principles of international law might create a hothouse for terrorism, as well as trafficking in arms and drugs, hence endangering international peace and security. Therefore the international community should take decisive measures against such regimes in order to destroy the foundation facilitating the commission by individuals or groups of grave crimes, including terrorist acts. Georgia moreover emphasized that the maintenance of stability and security in Georgia, as well as in the South Caucasus region as a whole, required systematic and efficient measures undertaken by the international community for combating terrorism.

29. In addition, Georgia stated that it had not spared efforts to fight terrorism effectively in all its forms and representations. One of its priorities, had been the elaboration and implementation of efficient legislative mechanisms for the purpose of ensuring State security and territorial integrity, safeguarding the independence of Georgia and preventing terrorist acts against high officials of the country.

30. Georgia reported that it had been implementing international standards with regard to combating terrorism. Articles 67 and 68 of the Criminal Code stipulated criminal responsibility for a "terrorist act" and a "terrorist act against a representative of a foreign State". On 20 February 1998, the Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law on the Improvement of the Fight against Terrorism, amending the above articles of the Criminal Code and promoting a more efficient regulation of the crimes connected to terrorism. On 22

July 1999, the Parliament adopted a new Criminal Code, chapter XXXVIII of which contains articles 323 to 331 on different crimes of terrorism.[12]

31. Georgia emphasized that the legal framework of the issues connected to combating terrorism, as well as the practical activities of its law enforcement agencies, were fully in line with the principles of international law. The people of Georgia had made the following commitment in the Constitution: "The legislation of Georgia corresponds with universally recognized norms and principles of international law. International treaties or agreements concluded with and by Georgia, if they do not contradict the Constitution of Georgia, take precedence over domestic normative acts." Georgia also reported that it had concluded or acceded to a number of international instruments as part of its contribution to international cooperation in the fight against crime, including international terrorism.[13]

32. In the light of the above, Georgia indicated that it had complied with the requirements of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and that it had taken resolute measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law for the elimination of international terrorism.

33. In connection with paragraph 5 (a) of the above-mentioned Declaration, Georgia noted that its Criminal Code envisages the responsibility of perpetrators as well as of the accomplices of each act mentioned in the said paragraph. According to the Criminal Procedural Code, the function of investigating the crimes of terrorism is vested in the Ministry of State Security of Georgia. The activity of the National Security Council, headed by the President of Georgia, is noteworthy in this regard. Under article 99 of the Constitution, the National Security Council was created for military construction and organization of the defence of the country. The Council is authorized to consider issues and elaborate measures for promoting security in the country and to fight effectively against crime, including international terrorism. At the session of 25 February 2000, the Council approved a decision to take all necessary measures pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan. Relevant instructions were given to the law enforcement bodies, the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank and other State agencies.

34. As regards paragraph 5, subparagraphs (b) to (e), as well as paragraphs 6 and 8 of the Declaration, Georgia supplied a list[14] which displays the international instruments on combating terrorism, on judicial assistance and on extradition which it had concluded or acceded to. It also indicated that work is under way to elaborate a law on judicial assistance in criminal matters.

35. Georgia further explained that article 6 of the Criminal Code stipulates that a citizen of Georgia or a permanent resident of Georgia having no citizenship shall not be transferred to another State for prosecution or execution of penalty unless otherwise stipulated by an international treaty to which Georgia is a party. The criminal having foreign citizenship, as well as a person having no citizenship, can be transferred to another State for prosecution or for execution of penalty in accordance with the relevant international treaty.

36. In connection with paragraph 5, subparagraph (f), of the Declaration, Georgia indicated that, pursuant to article 47 of its Constitution, as determined by law and in accordance with universally recognized norms of international law, Georgia gives asylum to foreign citizens and stateless persons. Extradition of a person who has been given asylum in another State, who is pursued on political grounds or pursued for an activity which is not regarded as a crime by the legislation of Georgia, is prohibited.

37. Georgia also noted that, according to article 1, paragraph 2, of the Law of Georgia on Refugees of 18 February 1998, a person shall not be granted refugee status if there is considerable doubt that before entering Georgia the person has committed a war crime, a crime against peace, humanity or a non-political grave crime. Thus, the legislation of Georgia excludes any possibility of giving asylum to a person engaged in terrorist activities.

38. Furthermore, Georgia provided a transcript of the relevant provisions of its Criminal Code dealing with terrorism, as well as information on the pertinent multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements to which it is a party.[15]

39. **Germany** indicated that its legislation does not consider terrorism per se as a separate criminal offence and therefore there is no article penalizing "terrorism" in its Penal Code. Instead, terrorism is dealt with by using general criminal and procedural regulations of the Penal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch*, StGB) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (*Strafprozessordnung*, StPO). If, for example, people are killed during a terrorist bomb

attack, the offence is "murder" according to paragraph 211[16] and "causing a bomb explosion" according to paragraph 308 of the Penal Code. Paragraphs 129 ("formation of a criminal organization") and 129a ("formation of a terrorist organization") of the Penal Code supplement the general criminal offences and can be viewed as the centrepiece of the fight against terrorists.

40. Germany also provided the texts of several Acts, referred to below.[17]

41. The Supplementary Act to the First Act on the reform of the law of criminal procedure of 20 December 1974[18] contains, inter alia, the following regulations:

- The determination of a maximum number of defence attorneys selected by the defendant in paragraph 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- The prohibition for an attorney to defend more than one accused person in the same proceeding or, if the charges relate to the same incident, in separate proceedings, paragraph 146 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- The authorization to continue the trial in the absence of the defendant in case the defendant is incapable of taking part in the trial through his or her own fault, or owing to irregular conduct (paras. 213a, 213b of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- The possibility that the decision regarding the exclusion of the public is announced in a non-open hearing, paragraph 174 of the Judiciary Act (*Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz*, GVG);
- The strengthening of the court's jurisdiction over offences against the administration of justice in the trial, paragraphs 177 and 178 of the Judiciary Act.

42. The so-called "Anti-terrorism Act" of 18 August 1976[19] was intended to enhance the struggle against terrorism. Following a consistent concept, it amends substantive (StGB) and procedural (StPO) criminal law, as well as the law of the judiciary (GVG) and the law regulating the conduct of attorneys.

43. The key element regarding the amendments of substantive criminal law is the introduction of the offence of a "formation of a terrorist organization" in paragraph 129a of the Penal Code. The Act includes the following procedural and organizational changes related to charges with this offence:

- Easier imposition of pre-trial arrest, paragraph 112 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- Monitoring of written communication between the accused and his defence counsel, paragraphs 148 and 148a of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- Primary investigative responsibility of the Federal Public Prosecutor and jurisdiction at first instance of the High Court (*Oberlandesgericht*), paragraphs 120 and 142a of the Judiciary Act.

44. The so-called "Ban on Contact Act" of 30 September 1977[20] allows, through the introduction of paragraphs 31 to 38 to the "Introductory Act to the Judiciary Act" (*Einfuhrungsgesetz zum Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz*, EGGVG), for the preclusion of any contact between imprisoned terrorists and non-official persons outside the detention facility.

45. The Amendment Act to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 14 April 1978[21] contains provisions which make it easier to exclude defence counsel from trials involving the offence of "formation of a terrorist organization" and from all other proceedings against the accused person. In addition, this Act contains authorizations for a number of further enforcement measures against a person accused of the formation of a terrorist organization. In particular, it introduces new regulations regarding identity check, checkpoints and the search of blocks of houses (paras. 103, 111, 127, 163b and 163c of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

46. A further legal initiative to combat terrorism led to the introduction of the so-called "principal witness-regulation" in case of terrorist acts (article 4 of the Amendment Act to the Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedures and others, of 9 June 1989).[22] This regulation was primarily intended to prevent future terrorist acts. At the same time it was meant to promote the solution of the problem of previously committed terrorist acts and to make members of terrorist organizations feel insecure by weakening their mutual trust. The term for the principal witness regulation was at first limited to 31 December 1992. The provision was extended several times, regarding both its term (to 31 December 1995 and, eventually, to 31 December 1999) and its scope (extension to the field of organized crime). On 1 January 2000, the principal witness

regulation expired because the German Federal Parliament had decided not to extend its term again.

47. **Hungary** highlighted the importance it attaches to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and in this regard noted its active participation in the relevant bodies of the United Nations, as well as the Council of Europe. It also indicated that in addition to being a party to several multilateral anti-terrorism conventions,[23] it had concluded a number of bilateral agreements with almost all European States. Hungary stated that it would become a signatory to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism in the near future. Furthermore, Hungary provided the text of article 261 of its Criminal Code, entitled "Acts of Terrorism".[24]

48. **Italy** provided the relevant texts of its legislation on anti-terrorism matters.[25]

49. **Lebanon** stated that it condemned in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism, including acts of organized violence such as murder and assassination, hostage-taking, the hijacking of aircraft, bombings and other actions directed against civilians, and it affirmed its readiness to cooperate with any fair and impartial international endeavour to combat such terrorism.

50. Furthermore, it noted that it had participated actively in the drafting of all the declarations and conventions on the elimination of terrorism prepared under the auspices of the United Nations. It had also participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly that drafted the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. On all of those occasions, Lebanon had held to its firm and unshakeable position with regard to the principle that peoples have a right to resist occupation. During the discussions on the draft declaration, it maintained that the text of the third subparagraph of paragraph 1 was a reaffirmation of the legitimate right of peoples to resist foreign occupation. Lebanon furthermore stressed that no one can oppose this legitimate right under the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

51. In its opinion, the international effort required to eliminate terrorism should focus, as an essential prerequisite for its containment, the limitation of its prevalence and thence its elimination, on understanding the root causes of terrorism and the manner in which it evolves. Lebanon reiterated its insistence on the need for a definition of terrorist activity and the adoption of objective criteria for its characterization so as to enhance international cooperation for its elimination.

52. Lebanon reported that its laws provide penalties for perpetrators of acts of terrorism.[26] It also indicated that it is currently completing the necessary procedures to accede to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

53. As regards incidents caused by international terrorism, Lebanon reported the following:

(a) Repeated and almost daily attacks on civilians throughout Lebanese territory had been carried out by the Israeli army. Lebanon had routinely addressed letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations detailing the attacks, and they had been circulated as documents of the General Assembly under the agenda item on the situation in the Middle East. A detailed report on Israeli practices in Lebanon since 1948 had been also submitted to the United Nations on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[27] The international community would not have forgotten the deliberate Israeli shelling of the compound of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) at Qana in 1996 in which more than 100 Lebanese civilians, most of them women, children and older persons, had been killed. It would also not have forgotten that the people who had tried to remove the barbed wire erected by Israeli forces around the town of Arnun in January 1999 had been fired upon. The Israeli outrages had included the destruction of installations deep inside Lebanon, such as bridges, roads and power stations. They had also included the shelling of schools, among them the Arabsalim school, which had been shelled at a time when pupils were attending their scheduled daily classes. The office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Nabatiyah had been shelled in March 2000. Masked men under Israeli control had seen fit to fire indiscriminately upon people returning to their liberated villages in May 2000, killing and wounding a number of civilians, with the objective of stirring up dissension among citizens.

(b) With the approval of the Supreme Court of Israel, a large number of Lebanese had been abducted and held in Israeli detention centres and prisons as hostages to be used as bargaining chips. At times, Israel would deny that they were being held. That had

been the case with Ghassan al-Dirani, whose situation was revealed after he was taken to hospital to be treated for acute schizophrenia. He had been released on 5 April 2000 after having been held for more than 10 years. Other hostages had also been released as a result of pressure brought to bear by the international community after being held for periods of 14 to 16 years. Israel is nevertheless still holding some hostages to this day, and these hostages and the other Lebanese detainees have been subjected to all kinds of torture. The Israeli lawyer Zvi Rish reported in May 2000 that the Mustafa al-Dirani had been subjected to torture and vile assaults despite the fact that he was semi-paralyzed. On 14 March 2000, Lebanon addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of ICRC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urging a halt to these brutal terrorist practices. The Committee against Torture has also frequently expressed concern at reports of such acts of torture.

(c) Large numbers of families and individual civilians from the areas under Israeli occupation have been expelled as a means of terrorizing the population under occupation and putting pressure on Lebanon. In this connection, reference was made to the important document issued by Human Rights Watch following an inquiry carried out by its representatives for this purpose with the approval and cooperation of the Lebanese authorities concerned, which affirms that such expulsion is a flagrant violation of the provisions of international humanitarian law.

(d) Israel uses landmines of all types in southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa, including those made to resemble children's toys. As a result, a large number of civilians, including children, have been killed and maimed. The relevant human rights bodies are inundated with complaints from individuals concerning Israeli terrorist practices directed against them, and they include the complaint of Ahmad Shihabi, who was wounded in the abdomen when a landmine laid by the Israeli occupation army exploded in the woods.

(e) Four judges at the Sidon criminal court were killed by a armed band. It appears from preliminary inquiries that it was under the control of outside organizations. There was an attack on the Lebanese army in the Danniyah area, and the investigation established the involvement of outside parties there too. There was also an attempt to attack the embassy of the Russian Federation in Beirut, and the intelligence services of the Lebanese army and the judicial police have made preliminary inquiries and referred the dossiers to the relevant investigating magistrates for action. Investigations are still under way.

54. Lebanon called attention to the use of films, television programmes and other media, including those intended for children, to promote hatred of Lebanese and Arabs by depicting them as terrorists and sometimes sadists who take pleasure in murder and in criminal acts. In addition, Lebanon also considered that the Western view of the Middle East as a source of international terrorism lacks objectivity.

55. **Pakistan** provided information on the multilateral anti-terrorism conventions to which it is a party.[28]

56. Pakistan also stressed that it condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including State terrorism, which is the most ignoble form of terrorism. Furthermore, Pakistan noted that it condemns terrorist activities whether perpetrated by individuals, groups of States resulting in violence or threat of violence against innocent people, irrespective of the motivations involved. It fully shares the concerns of the international community on the alarming increase in acts of terrorism all around the world and it favours effective practical measures by the States Members of the United Nations to prevent and combat terrorism. Such measures could include cooperation among Member States on the exchange of information on various aspects of terrorism, concluding special agreements on bilateral, regional and multilateral basis to prevent and combat terrorism, strengthening of the security and administrative machinery to curb terrorism, etc.

57. Pakistan recalled that it had supported several anti-terrorism measures adopted by the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and other concerned international organizations. Pakistan also explained that it subscribes to the position of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on this issue.

58. Pakistan further recalled that it had been in the forefront of international efforts to combat terrorism. It explained that fighting against terrorism is also one of the top priorities of the Government, which has taken effective internal security measures to prevent acts of

terrorism on its territory, including strict vigilance at international airports to check infiltration of known terrorists, exchange of information with concerned agencies of friendly countries, registration of individuals working with non-governmental organizations and regular monitoring of their activities, signing of extradition treaties with a large number of countries and the speedy trial and punishment of the terrorists. Pakistan reported that it has also cooperated with several countries, including the United States, Jordan and Egypt, in the arrest and extradition of terrorists required by those States for legal action for carrying out terrorist activities in their territories.

59. Pakistan noted that it had fully supported measures at the international legal level to prevent terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In its opinion the absence of a universally acceptable definition of terrorism has seriously hampered concerted international efforts to tackle this grave threat to human society. It has therefore become imperative to formulate a generally agreed upon definition of terrorism which takes into consideration varying political perspectives on the issue. Such a comprehensive legal definition of terrorism should not only draw a clear distinction between terrorism and people's legitimate struggle for right of self-determination, but must also take into account all forms of terrorism, including State-sponsored terrorism. The right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, foreign and alien occupation is a principle enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

60. Pakistan also noted that its unequivocal opposition to terrorism is further reinforced by the fact that it has itself been a primary victim of international terrorism. Due to the fact that in the last two decades the largest number of acts of terrorism have been carried out against it, Pakistan stressed that it was very interested in eradicating international terrorism and punishing its perpetrators.

61. Pakistan indicated that it has suffered grievously from cross-border State-sponsored terrorism by a neighbouring State to its east in flagrant violations of international law, norms and practices. Many of these acts have been documented and confessions of the perpetrators are available. Pakistan explained that the documents appended by it to its reply[29] catalogue several acts of terrorism sponsored by this neighbouring State over the years, resulting in the death of a large number of innocent people and extensive destruction of public and private property. It further noted that this neighbouring State has been pursuing its strategy of destabilization by sponsoring, training and financing terrorists and by providing weapons/explosives to terrorists to carry out subversive activities inside Pakistan. Since 1989, there have been 916 incidents of terrorism in Pakistan sponsored by this neighbouring State, which resulted in the death of 845 persons and 3,772 injured.

62. Pakistan emphasized that it believes and has consistently urged that it is necessary to eliminate the underlying causes of terrorism. The international community must also address the economic and political deprivations, as well as the oppression and exploitation of peoples in various parts of the world which are often the root cause of violence.

63. **Qatar** reported that, in addition to the multilateral conventions on terrorism to which it is a party,[30] it had entered into a number of related regional agreements, such as the Arab Convention on Judicial Cooperation, as well as bilateral agreements with France, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and the United States.[31]

64. Qatar highlighted that it had constantly opposed terrorism in all its forms, regardless of the methods and practices adopted, and that it had always regarded it as a violation of sound laws, statutes and regulations, as the pursuit of anarchy and oppression and as the imposition of policies of tyranny and violence that lack any basis in the norms of justice, law and reason.

65. Qatar indicated that it is constantly on the alert to suppress and punish all acts and manifestations of terrorism or actions that might provide a motive for or be a cause of terrorism in the community. The protection of individuals and groups in the community from manifestations such as these, which erupt like pustules on the body politic from time to time, is among the priority concerns of the State. However, terrorism does not have any appreciable existence in Qatar.

66. Domestic law continues to be committed to protecting society by means of comprehensive provisions that are constantly under review so that the community can remain a salubrious one and so that its constructive elements may flourish and its destructive elements diminish.

67. As regards its national laws, Qatar indicated that Penal Act No. 14 of 1971 (in section 10, on crimes against the State, and section 12, on illegal organizations) deals with the prescribed punishments for terrorist acts and activities with a view to their suppression.

68. Furthermore, the Qatar legislature is currently reviewing new criminal legislation which contains a chapter consisting of 30 articles devoted to terrorism.

69. The **Republic of Korea** reported on the following terrorist incidents involving its nationals and property abroad:

70. On 31 October 1999, 50 armed personnel of the New People's Army (NPA) in the Philippines attacked a local office of a Republic of Korea construction company, Kyungnam, which was undertaking a road-widening project in the southern part of Luzon Island. The armed men set fire to the company vehicles and robbed the office of money and the computers. At the time of the incident, NPA reportedly had demanded that the roadwork be stopped, and that Kyungnam pay a so-called "liberation tax". Fortunately, no bodily injury was sustained from the attack.

71. On 27 December 1999, a diplomatic vehicle of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Greece was set on fire and completely destroyed while parked in downtown Athens. After the incident, a suspect claiming to be a member of an anarchist group admitted to having perpetrated the crime and called an Athens broadcasting company to demand the release of his two colleagues from a local prison.

72. **Romania** provided information on the international anti-terrorism conventions to which it is a party.[32]

73. In addition, it indicated that, with regard to the criminal proceedings and convictions for situations involving incidents of a terrorist nature, the Romanian Penal Code contains certain provisions that incriminate and provide the penalty for offences committed against the representative of a foreign State (article 171), as well as for offences committed against natural persons (articles 174-179, 180-184 and 189-191).

74. In accordance with these provisions, two citizens of India, members of the extremist-terrorist group Babbar Khalsa, were given prison sentences of 10 years and 8 years, 6 months, respectively, for their attempt, in August 1991, to endanger the life of the Indian Ambassador to Romania, who was wounded by the shooting.

75. As regards the provisions contained in article 171 of the Penal Code, which criminalize offences committed against the life, physical integrity, health, freedom or dignity of the representative of a foreign State, the criminal procedure is initiated based on the will expressed by the foreign State concerned. In such a situation, the penalty provided by law is to be increased by two years.

76. The domestic legislation contains specific provisions in the field of the suppression of terrorism, which are included in the regulations regarding legal entities, the status of foreigners in Romania, Romanian citizenship, explosive materials, the status and condition of refugees in Romania, ammunition and firearms.

77. **Sweden** reported that it had no specific legislation against terrorism. Instead, general criminal law is also applicable to terrorist acts. In addition, Sweden indicated that its process of preparing ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings was still under way.

78. **Turkmenistan** provided information on the multilateral anti-terrorism conventions to which it is a party.[33]

79. **Ukraine** reported that it had become a party to the Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Crime and that it had completed the relevant internal procedures for signing the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Furthermore, Ukraine stated that no incidents caused by international terrorism were registered in its territory.

80. **Uruguay** indicated that it had signed agreements in the regional area, including an agreement with the members of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay) with which it held a series of coordination meetings.

81. In addition, Uruguay reported on an incident of major significance: the detention of the international terrorist Al-Said Asan Mohamed Ali Al Mukhlis in the city of Chuy, Uruguay, in January 1999. He was born on 27 July 1968, is an Egyptian national and is charged with "the commission of the offence of criminal conspiracy with a view to the commission of crimes of

premeditated murder, and with being in possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives without an appropriate permit with the intention of using them in acts against security and public order". He is currently awaiting extradition to his country.

B. Information received from international organizations

82. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS) indicated that, in accordance with the decision on counteracting international terrorism in the light of the results of the Istanbul Summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, adopted on 25 January 2000 by the Council of Heads of State of CIS, the Programme of the States Members of CIS for Combating International Terrorism and Other Manifestations of Extremism to the Year 2003 has been prepared.

83. The Programme was prepared pursuant to the Inter-State Programme of Concerted Measures to Combat Crime for the Period 2000-2003, approved on 25 January 2000 by the Council of Heads of State of CIS and the Treaty of 4 June 1999 on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism.[34]

84. In accordance with the aforementioned programme and Treaty, and with other international treaties and national legislation, the parties cooperate and assist each other through:

- Exchange of information;
- Granting of requests for effective investigatory measures;
- Elaboration and adoption of coordinated measures to prevent, identify, suppress or investigate acts of terrorism;
- Adoption of measures to prevent and suppress in their territory training for the purpose of engaging in acts of terrorism in the territory of another party;
- Rendering of assistance in evaluating systems for ensuring the physical protection of facilities at high technological or environmental risk and the elaboration and implementation of measures to improve such systems;
- Exchange of normative legal acts and information concerning their practical implementation;
- Dispatch, by agreement among the interested parties, of special anti-terrorist units to provide practical assistance in the suppression of acts of terrorism and to deal with their consequences;
- Exchange of experience in preventing and combating terrorist acts, including training and holding seminars, consultations and practical conferences;
- Training and advanced training of personnel;
- Joint financing and conduct of research and experimental work to develop systems and means for the physical protection of facilities at high technological or environmental risk;
- Provision, on the basis of formal agreements, of special means, technical support and equipment for anti-terrorist units.

85. With a view to ensuring coordination among the competent bodies of the States members of the CIS in their efforts to combat international terrorism and other manifestations of extremism, it has been proposed that an Anti-Terrorist Centre of the States members of CIS be established in Moscow in 2000.

86. The **Council of Europe** supplied information concerning the current state of signatures and ratifications of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, the text of the Convention[35] and the full text of the reservations and/or declarations made by parties to the Convention. The Council also provided Recommendation R (99) 20 of the Committee of Ministers to member States concerning the friendly settlement of any difficulty that may arise out of the application of the Council of Europe conventions in the penal field. In addition, the Council of Europe provided the texts of Recommendation 1426 (1999) on European democracies facing up to terrorism; resolution 1132 (1997) on the organization of a parliamentary conference to reinforce democratic systems in Europe and cooperation in the fight against terrorism; recommendation 1199 (1992) on the fight against international terrorism in Europe; and recommendation 1170 (1991) on the European Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, together with the reports and opinions relating to these substantive texts.[36]

87. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) supplied information on the status of conventions on terrorism deposited with it.[37] As regards the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, article 5 of which establishes the International Explosives Technical Commission (IETC), ICAO reported that the members of IETC had been appointed and that its first session had been held from 13 to 15 December 1999 at ICAO headquarters. During the session, IETC had adopted its rules of procedure, examined its mandate and work methodology, reviewed the status of the Technical Annex to the Convention, considered the functions of the Ad Hoc Group of Specialists on the Detection of Explosives and identified its future work programme. The ICAO Council, when considering the report of the first session of IETC, had decided to maintain the Ad Hoc Group which would assist the Commission in fulfilling its mandate.

88. The **International Maritime Organization** supplied information on the status of the relevant multilateral agreements deposited with it.[38]

89. The **Organization of American States** (OAS) recalled that the convocation of two Inter-American Specialized Conferences on Terrorism and the adoption, in 1996, of the Declaration and Plan of Action of Lima to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate International Terrorism reflected the determination of the Hemisphere to fight the harmful effects of international terrorism. OAS also noted that, during the Second Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, held in 1998 at Mar del Plata, Argentina, member States had agreed on the Commitment of Mar del Plata, which proposed the establishment of an institutional framework, known as the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), for the development of cooperation among nations to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorist acts and activities.[39] CICTE held its first regular session in October 1999 and approved a work plan.[40]

90. The **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation** indicated that it had no additional information to provide other than that already contained in the report for 1999.[41]

91. The **United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention** indicated that its Terrorism Prevention Branch maintains, inter alia, the following two electronic databases which are derived from open sources: database on terrorist events (bombing, hijacking, kidnapping, hostage-taking, etc.) since September 1999, and database on counter-terrorist events (e.g., on new bilateral agreements to combat terrorism) since March 2000. The Branch also noted that it plans to publish a Global Terrorism Survey in 2001 which will also include analyses derived from its own databases.

III. International legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

A. Status of international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

92. Currently, there are 19 global or regional treaties pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented by the letter shown on the left, which is featured in the tables that follow to reflect the status of that instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969); status as at 25 May 2000;

B. Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971); status as at 25 May 2000;

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973); status as at 25 May 2000;

D. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977); status as at 1 July 2000;

E. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983); status as at 1 July 2000;

F. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987); status as at 1 April 1999;

G. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989); status as at 25 May 2000;

H. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992); status as at 24 May 2000;

I. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992); status as at 24 May 2000;

J. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998); status as at 25 May 2000;

K. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December

1997 (opened for signature on 12 January 1998 until 31 December 1999): status as at 1 July 2000;

L. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (opened for signature on 10 January 2000 until 31 December 2001): status as at 1 July 2000;

M. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998: status as at 25 October 1999;

N. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999: status as at 1 July 2000;

O. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 2 November 1999;

P. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 5 February 1999;

Q. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999: status as at 1 July 2000;

R. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

S. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999: status as at 4 June 1999.

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature																		
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*
41	79	60	26	40	45[a]	69	41	39	51	58	20	22[b]	3	33	17	36[c]	-	8
Ratification, accession or succession																		
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*
169	171	174	102	89	64[a]	99	39	35	56	8	-	12	-	32	13	-	7	-

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority.
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

Table 2

Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

State	Signature																		Ratification, accession or succession																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Afghanistan		B								J										A	B	C															
Albania																				A	B	C															
Algeria											K	L	M	N			Q			A	B	C		E		G	H		J			M					
Andorra																																						
Angola																	Q			A	B	C															
Antigua and Barbuda																				A	B	C	D	E	F												
Argentina		B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K									A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		J								
Armenia																			S				D		F												
Australia		B	C	D		F														A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I									
Austria		B	C		E	F	G	H		J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
Azerbaijan																			S		B	C		E		G											
Bahamas								H	I											A	B	C	D	E													
Bahrain													M							A	B	C				G			J			M					
Bangladesh																				A	B	C															R
Barbados	A	B	C																	A	B	C	D	E			H	I									
Belarus		B	C	D			G	H	I	J	K									A	B	C	D	E	F	G											
Belgium	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K				O					A	B	C		E	F	G								O			
Belize										J										A	B	C				G											
Benin		B															Q				B																
Bhutan																				A	B	C	D	E													R
Bolivia					E					J										A	B	C															
Bosnia and Herzegovina																				A	B	C	D	E	F	G											
Botswana			C														Q			A	B	C															
Brazil	A	B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K									A	B	C	D	E	F	G								P			
Brunei Darussalam								H	I											A	B	C	D	E													
Bulgaria		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J					O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				

State	Signature																		Ratification, accession or succession																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Burkina Faso	A																			A	B	C				G												
Burundi		B	C								K						Q			A		C	D															
Cambodia		B																		A	B	C				G												
Cameroon							G													A	B	C	D	E					J								
Canada	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J								
Cape Verde																				A	B	C																
Central African Republic																				A	B	C				G												
Chad		B	C														Q			A	B	C																
Chile		B			E		G	H	I	J						P				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I									
China							G	H	I											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I										
Colombia	A	B								J						P				A	B	C	D													P		
Comoros											K	L	M				Q			A	B	C																
Congo (Republic of the)	A		C				G										Q			A	B	C																
Cook Islands																																						
Costa Rica		B	C				G	H	I	J	K	L				P				A	B	C	D													P		
Côte d'Ivoire							G			J	K						Q			A	B	C		E														
Croatia																				A	B	C	D		F	G												
Cuba																							D		F													
Cyprus			C								K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I						O				
Czech Republic											K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J					O				
Democratic People's Republic of Korea							G													A	B	C	D															
Democratic Republic of the Congo					E		G										Q			A	B	C	D															
Denmark	A	B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					O				
Djibouti													M							A	B	C																
Dominica																								E														

State	Signature																			Ratification, accession or succession																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Dominican Republic		B	C		E	F										P				A	B	C	D												P			
Ecuador	A	B		D		F		H	I	J						P				A	B	C	D	E	F				J								
Egypt			C		E		G	H	I	J	K		M	N			Q			A	B	C	D	E			H	I	J			M					
El Salvador		B			E											P				A	B	C	D	E		G			J					P			
Equatorial Guinea		B															Q			A	B	C															
Eritrea																	Q												J								
Estonia											K				O					A	B	C	D		F	G		J					O				
Ethiopia		B	C				G										Q			A	B	C				G											
Fiji		B	C																	A	B	C				G											
Finland	A	B		D	E	F	G	H		J	K	L			O					A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I					O				
France	A	B				F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O					A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K			O				
Gabon		B	C		E		G			J							Q			A	B	C	D														
Gambia		B															Q			A	B	C					H										
Georgia												L							S	A	B	C				G			J								
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
Ghana		B					G			J							Q			A	B	C	D	E		G			J								
Greece	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
Grenada																				A	B	C		E													
Guatemala	A	B	C	D	E	F										P				A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J					P			
Guinea										J										A	B	C				G											
Guinea-Bissau										J							Q				B	C															
Guyana																				A	B	C															
Haiti			C		E	F														A	B	C	D	E													
Holy See	A																																				
Honduras					E					J						P				A	B	C		E													
Hungary		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
Iceland				D			G				K				O					A	B	C	D	E		G								O				
India		B	C								K									A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J	K						R	
Indonesia	A	B				F	G													A	B	C			F												

State	Signature																		Ratification, accession or succession																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		B																		A	B	C	D															
Iraq		B			E			H	I				M							A	B	C	D			G											
Ireland	A					F	G				K				O					A	B	C			F	G							O				
Israel	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K									A	B	C	D			G											
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L			O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I					O				
Jamaica		B	C		E		G									P				A	B	C	D														
Japan	A	B			E						K									A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J								
Jordan		B	C				G	H	I	J			M							A	B	C	D	E		G			J		M					
Kazakhstan																			S	A	B	C	D	E		G			J							
Kenya																				A	B	C		E		G											
Kiribati																																					
Kuwait		B					G			J			M							A	B	C	D	E		G			J							
Kyrgyzstan																			S	A	B	C				G										
Lao People's Democratic Republic		B	C																	A	B	C														
Latvia															O					A	B	C	D			G			J				O			
Lebanon							G			J			M							A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J							
Lesotho					E												Q			A	B	C		E												
Liberia	A				E		G	H	I												B	C	D					H	I							
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya													M				Q			A	B	C				G					M					
Liechtenstein		B				F									O								D	E	F	G							O			
Lithuania											K				O					A	B	C			F	G			J				O			
Luxembourg		B	C		E	F	G				K				O					A	B	C		E	F								O			
Madagascar	A									J	K						Q			A	B	C				G										
Malawi							G													A	B	C	D	E												
Malaysia		B					G													A	B	C														
Maldives																				A	B	C	D			G			J							R
Mali										J							Q			A	B	C		E		G										
Malta												L			O					A	B	C				G			J				O			

State	Signature																			Ratification, accession or succession																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Marshall Islands							G													A	B	C				G	H	I										
Mauritania													M				Q			A	B	C	D	E														
Mauritius					E		G			J										A	B	C		E		G											
Mexico	A	B	C				G			J						P				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					P			
Micronesia (Federated States of)																																					
Monaco											K									A	B	C			F	G			J								
Mongolia		B	C	D		F														A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J								
Morocco						F	G	H	I				M							A	B	C							J								
Mozambique																	Q																				
Myanmar																				A	B	C				G											
Namibia																	Q																				
Nauru																				A	B	C															
Nepal											K									A	B	C	D	E													R
Netherlands	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
New Zealand		B	C		E		G	H	I											A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I									
Nicaragua			C	D						J						P				A	B	C	D											P			
Niger	A	B	C			F	G													A	B	C	D														
Nigeria	A							H	I			L								A	B	C															
Niue																																					
Norway	A	B		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			O				
Oman													M							A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I				M					
Pakistan	A	B					G			J										A	B	C	D														R
Palau																				A	B	C				G											
Panama	A	B	C		E	F					K					P				A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K				P			
Papua New Guinea																				A	B	C															
Paraguay		B	C	D		F														A	B	C	D		F											
Peru							G			J						P				A	B	C	D		F	G			J					P			
Philippines	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I		K									A	B	C	D	E	F												
Poland		B	C	D		F	G	H	I		K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I					O				

State	Signature																		Ratification, accession or succession																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Portugal	A	B	C		E	F	G				K	L			O					A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I						O					
Qatar													M							A	B	C	D						J									
Republic of Korea	A					F	G			J	K									A	B	C	D	E	F	G												
Republic of Moldova															O				S	A	B	C	D		F	G			J				O					
Romania		B	C	D		F	G				K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O					
Russian Federation		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O				S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G												
Rwanda		B	C	D													Q			A	B	C	D															
Saint Kitts and Nevis																								E														
Saint Lucia																				A	B	C				G												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							G													A	B	C				G												
Samoa																				A	B	C				G			J									
San Marino																																						
Sao Tome and Principe																																						
Saudi Arabia	A						G	H	I				M	N						A	B	C		E		G			J			M						
Senegal	A	B	C		E		G			J							Q			A	B	C		E														
Seychelles								H	I											A	B	C	D				H	I										
Sierra Leone		B															Q			A	B	C																
Singapore		B	C																	A	B	C				G												
Slovakia											K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J				O					
Slovenia											K									A	B	C	D	E	F	G												
Solomon Islands																				A		C																
Somalia													M																									
South Africa		B	C			F					K						Q			A	B	C				G			J									
Spain	A	B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			O					
Sri Lanka							G				K	L								A	B	C	D			G				K								R
Sudan											K	L	M				Q				B	C	D	E		G	H	I				M						

State	Signature																			Ratification, accession or succession																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Suriname					E															A	B	C		E														
Swaziland																	Q			A	B	C																
Sweden	A	B		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I					O				
Switzerland	A	B	C		E		F	G	H	J					O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
Syrian Arab Republic													M							A	B	C	D														
Tajikistan																			S	A	B	C			F	G											
Thailand		B																		A	B	C				G											
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia											K	L								A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J								
Togo					E		G			J	K						Q			A	B	C	D	E		G											
Tonga																					B	C															
Trinidad and Tobago		B	C													P				A	B	C	D	E			H	I									
Tunisia				D									M				Q			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		M						
Turkey		B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K				O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
Turkmenistan											K									A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I		K							
Tuvalu																																						
Uganda					E						K						Q			A	B	C				G											
Ukraine		B	C	D			G	H	I	J		L								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J								
United Arab Emirates							G						M							A	B	C				G			J		M						
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				O				
United Republic of Tanzania																	Q			A	B	C															
United States of America	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					P			
Uruguay											K					P				A	B	C	D			G									P			

State	Signature																		Ratification, accession or succession																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Uzbekistan											K									A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K							
Vanuatu																				A	B	C					H	I									
Venezuela	A	B	C				G				K					P				A	B	C		E										P			
Viet Nam																				A	B	C				G											
Yemen			C										M							A	B	C	D								M						
Yugoslavia	A	B	C	D	E	F	G													A	B	C	D	E	F	G											
Zambia																				A	B	C							J								
Zimbabwe																				A	B	C															

B. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996

93. By its resolution 54/110 of 9 December 1999, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996. The Ad Hoc Committee held its fourth session from 14 to 18 February 2000 to consider the outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism and to address the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.[42] The work of the Ad Hoc Committee is expected to continue from 25 September to 6 October 2000 within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee.[43]

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

94. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** reported that it continues the development of the Training Programme for Aviation Security, which comprises a series of aviation security training packages (ASTPs) designed for global application. ASTPs 123/Instructors, 123/Management, 123/Cargo, 123/Crisis Management, 123/Airline and 123/Supervisors are being finalized and will be distributed to ICAO Contracting States by November 2000. The purpose of this initiative is to provide States with the necessary training tools that will in turn assist them in developing the components of their national aviation security training programmes. Furthermore, in order to meet States' training requirements and to render assistance in the area of programme formulation, topic-focused seminars/workshops have been developed and are being conducted in all ICAO regions under the Mechanism for financial, technical and material assistance to States with regard to aviation security.

95. The **United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention** indicated that, with regard to the existing training and workshop possibilities within the United Nations system, it had submitted, through its Terrorism Prevention Branch, a questionnaire to 130 units in the system. Thirty responses had been received as at 26 May 2000. The result, however, was not much more encouraging than last year. Besides the information provided by ICAO there were only two additional positive replies, both of which refer to in-house training for United Nations personnel.

96. The *United Nations Institute for Training and Research* has a Training Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peacekeeping Operations (Geneva/New York) which in 1999 produced a self-study course on "Global Terrorism".[44]

97. The *United Nations Security Coordinator/ Security and Safety Service in New York* has offered training and workshop seminars to United Nations Security Officers in Nairobi, as well as to field safety advisors of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees posted at hazardous duty stations throughout the world.

98. For its part, the Terrorism Protection Branch in Vienna is mandated to conduct research and provide technical cooperation in the field of terrorism. The Branch has written a project proposal, an outline, or a combination of the two for a training manual in each of the following areas:

- Assisting Victims of Terrorism: A Manual for Helpers;
- Responsible Media Coverage of Terrorism: A Guide for Journalists and Law Enforcement Officers;
- Bomb Threat Analysis and Response;
- Hostage Situations and Rescue Operations;
- Recognizing Early Warning Signals of Terrorist Escalation;
- Legal Approaches to Combating Terrorism.

99. In this connection, the Branch noted that it could only offer training on the basis of approved manuals reflecting United Nations standards and international best practices. Therefore, the Branch must first create and finalize the handbooks. Nonetheless, owing to the lack of human and financial resources,[45] it has so far focused on research rather than on technical cooperation.

100. In mid-April 2000, the Branch organized an ancillary meeting on "Terrorist Victimization: Prevention, Control, Recovery" on the occasion of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Vienna. The Branch is also preparing, in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention, an international conference on "Countering Terrorism through Enhanced International Cooperation", to be held in Courmayeur, Italy, from 22 to 24 September 2000.

101. In addition, the Terrorism Protection Branch reported that during its first year of activity, it had produced studies on terrorism in the Caucasus and the Balkans.

V. Publication of a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

102. As at 10 July 2000, the Secretary-General had received texts of laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism from the Governments of the following States: Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These texts are available for consultation at the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

103. Pursuant to paragraph 10 (b) of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the compendium referred to therein is currently being prepared. The Secretariat would like to renew its request to those States which have not yet done so to submit information on their national laws and regulations.

104. The Secretariat is also in the process of finalizing the preparation of a publication containing the texts of international instruments, global as well as regional, related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.

Notes

[1] General Assembly resolution 49/60, annex.
[2] Note also the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, in the annex to General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996.
[3] The text is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[4] See sect. III.A.
[5] The list is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[6] The texts are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[7] See sect. III.A.
[8] The texts are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[9] See sect. III.A.
[10] See sect. III.A.
[11] A/52/116-S/1997/317.
[12] The annex containing this inform[illegible] available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[13] The annex containing this information is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[14] The annex containing this information is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[15] The two annexes to the reply are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[16] German criminal law uses the notion "paragraph" as an equivalent to "article". Therefore "paragraph" in this summary has to be understood as equivalent to "article".
[17] These texts are available, in German, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[18] Federal Law Gazette 1974 I, 3686. It entered into force on 1 January 1975.
[19] Federal Law Gazette 1976 I, 2181.
[20] Federal Law Gazette 1977 I, 1877.
[21] Federal Law Gazette 1978 I, 497.
[22] Federal Law Gazette 1989 I, 1059.
[23] See sect. III.A.
[24] The text is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[25] The texts are available, in Italian, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[26] In its reply Lebanon recalled that it had previously submitted to the Secretariat a statement of the multilateral agreements relating to terrorism to which it is a party and a copy of Law No. 513 of 6 June 1996 amending certain provisions of its Penal Code with a view to incorporating elements of those agreements into Lebanese law.
[27] A/53/677.

[28] See sect. III.A.
[29] The three annexes to the reply are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[30] See sect. III.A.
[31] The list of the conventions and agreements contained in the reply of Qatar are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[32] See sect. III.A.
[33] See sect. III.A.
[34] See sect III.A.
[35] European Treaty Series No. 90.
[36] These are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[37] See sect. III.A.
[38] See sect. III.A.
[39] See A/54/301, para. 53.
[40] See OAS document OEA/Ser.L/X/2/1, CICTE/Doc.5/99 Rev.2 of 16 November 1999. The document is available in English at the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.
[41] See A/54/301, paras. 54-56.
[42] For the report of the Ad Hoc Committee see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/55/37).
[43] See General Assembly resolution 54/110, para. 13.
[44] The 264 page course was authored by Paul Medhurst, Deputy Chief of Security and Safety Services at the United Nations Office at Vienna.
[45] Each manual costs approximately US$ 120,000 to produce.